Confidential

Collection 42 of 39-40.

CB 15-39-178. ✓

B for May 1942

Subject - Note on the Satyagraha movement organised by the Congress in 1939.

FIDENTIAL.

Collection No. 428-39-4

Year 194 —194 .

al and Revenue
ecretariat.

lential Branch.

G.D. 15-39-178

B for May 1942.

SUBJECT .... Note on the Satyagraha movement organised by the Congress in 1939.

PREVIOUS REFERENCES.	LATER REFERENCES.

WD 05354—GPB—300—6-5-40

D. O. No. C.C. 29/40-41
E - 2

CS 15-39-178 982

E. G. B. PEEL, Esq., C.I.E.,
Inspector-General of Police
in Mysore.

BANGALORE
September 17, 1940.

OFFICE OF THE
FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
SEP 19 1940
No 2753

2826.

1870 - My dear Kesavaiengar,

I enclose two copies of an interesting note, compiled in the Political Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department, on the Satyagraha movement organised by Congress in the Autumn of 1939.

Yours sincerely,
E.G.B.Peel

Submitted
1st member
2nd member
Dewan

(May perhaps be sent to H.H)

Rajasevaprasakta
B.T.Kesavaiengar, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

J. N. Sahib.
Dewan)

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES DURING 1939-40.

The Mysore State Congress, the Major Political Organisation in the State, started Satyagraha on the 1st September 1939. An indication which became known as early as February 1939 that they would launch such a movement is contained in the resolution passed by the A.M.C.C. at Malleshwaram, when the first step of non-cooperation with the Government was taken. The resolution demanded the withdrawal of congress representatives from the Reforms Committee and the resignation of all congress members serving in various Local Bodies. The subsequent arrests of Messrs. H. Siddiah, T.Subramanyam and Malavalli Veerappa for Sedition, further enraged them and made them restless, as is evidenced by a resolution of the Working Committee adopted on 2nd July 1939. Having thought that the Government was showing an increasingly hostile attitude, the resolution reiterated the Committee's demand for the immediate establishment of Responsible Government and expressed its determination to secure the same by 'peaceful and non-violent' means. It further revealed a threat that "in the event of no such settlement being reached, the A.M.C.C. is to authorise the Working Committee of the Mysore Congress to create and apply all such sanctions as might be found necessary for the attainment of this declared objective". This resolution was ratified by the A.M.C.C. at a meeting held at Arsikere on the 8th and 9th July 1939.

At a subsequent meeting of the Working Committee held at Bangalore, on the 19th and the 20th July 1939, the Working Committee adopted resolutions expressing indignation at the refusal of an interview by the Dewan and stating that the refusal have sufficient cause for the immediate launching of a struggle, but that every effort should be made to arrive at a rapproachment till 1-9-1939. It was also resolved that the members of the Working Committee should undertake a tour all over the State from the 1st of August 1939, to carry

carry on the constructive programme of the Congress on an intensive scale.

Accordingly, Messrs. H.C.Dasappa, Chenglaraya Reddi, Veeranna Gowda, K.T.Bhashyam and others, conducted a propaganda tour in Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts, and finally, they went to K.G.F. to deliver speeches at a meeting proposed to be held at Robertsonpet on the 14th August 1939. The District Magistrate, Kolar, apprehending a breach of the peace in the Mining area, where a large number of outside labourers are employed, promulgated an order under Section 39 M.P.A., prohibiting the delivery of speeches on the 14th, and for a period of two months therefrom in the limits of Robertsonpet, and an area of 5 miles around including Bowringpet taluk. The congress leaders refused to abide by this order and showed a determination to violate it. They were therefore arrested and prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act.

On the eve of the starting of the Satyagraha, the Working Committee again met at Bangalore (27th and 28th August) and favoured the general disobedience of all prohibitory orders throughout the State and the starting of a Satyagraha Camp at K.G.F. with Bowringpet as the centre of activities. On the 1st September, a final decision was taken when Mr. T.Siddalingiah assumed Dictatorship of the Congress, suspending the constitution In the course of a lengthy statement issued to the Press, he levelled several charges against the Government and called upon all congressmen in the State to defy the then existing prohibitory orders and to carry out such programmes as would be directed by him or his successors.

The Congress, which was all along itching for a fight, never confined itself to the mere violation of prohibitory orders, but, its sinister activities began to manifest themselves in the following forms also :-

I. Forest Satyagraha (cutting up of Date trees, destroying Sandalwood Plantations, etc.

II. Hunger Satyagraha.
III. Jail Satyagraha.
IV. Aggressive Picketting.
V. Publishing undesirable pamphlets.

These activities created lawlessness in several parts of the State and caused much loss to the wealth of the S-tate. To meet this emergency, the Mysore Public Security Act was passed and such of the offenders, who could not be brought under the ambit of the existing law, were proceeded against under its provisions. Nearly 2,000 persons were arrested throughout the State for various offences under the Indian Penal Code, Public Security Act, Mysore Police Act and Defence of India Rules. Of these, many were released on tendering apologies and expressing regret. The arrests were highest in the Chitaldrug District, K.G.F., Tumkur, Shimoga and Mysore, following next in order.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The District which first became the victim of this Movement was K.G.F. It began on 15-8-39 with the arrest of Mr. Dasappa and the other members of the Working Committee on their refusal to obey the order of the District Magistrate, Kolar District, under section 39 M.P.A. and ended on 15-10-39. In the early part of the period, a Satyagraha Camp was opened at Bowringpet (which was closed a few days after) from where volunteers were sent to K.G.F. to violate the orders of the District Magistrate. The majority of the participants came from Kolar District, the others coming from Bangalore City, Bangalore District and Tumkur District. Nearly 393 persons were arrested under various sections, including one under Sedition. Violation of prohibitory order was the only form which the movement took in this District.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Tumkur District was the next to follow. The movement

movement actually began on 31st August 1939, when the Tumkur Town Congress Committee decided to take Mr. T.Siddalingiah in a gaily decorated bullock cart on his arrival from Birur. When printed notices to that effect were distributed in the Town, an order under Section 39 M.P.A. was promulgated by the District Magistrate, prohibiting such processions. The procession was then abandoned but Mr. Siddalingiah assured that he would come back to Tumkur as early as possible and break the order. After asuming the Dictatorship of the Congress on the 1st September, he and Mr. K.Hanumanthiah proceeded to Tumkur on the 3rd and participated in the procession arranged by the Tumkur Town Congress Committee with a deliberate intention of violating the prohibitory order. Both of them were arrested and prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act. This was followed by others and continued till 12th September, after which it was completely abandoned. There was a lull in the activities of the Congress till 28th September on which date, the movement broke out in the form of Forest Satyagraha(cutting up of Date trees) in Sira Taluk. This was started by Mr. Mali Mariappa, an Advocate of Madhugiri, and it continued till the 30th November. As many as 359 persons were arrested, a few being released on tendering apologies. The activities were purely localised ones and they did not spread to the other taluks in the District.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

The movement next spread to the Mysore District where it took the form of violation of prohibitory orders. Mr. T.N.Mudlagiri Gowda of Tumkur District and U. Kenchiah of Mandya District, were the first to hold public meetings and make speeches in the Town Hall maidan, Mysore, on the 14th September, in violation of the order promulgated by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Cr.P.C., prohibiting the holding of public meetings there. This continued till the 3rd January 1940 after which it was given up. Nearly 267 persons were arrested (2 being women)

women) under the various sections of the Law, including one under Sedition and 2 under the Defence of India Rules. The other parts of the District were, however, unaffected.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

The Satyagraha Movement in this District began with the picketting of toddy and arrack shops in Sagar and Shimoga Towns on the 27th and 28th September respectively. It continued for about a week, and when it proved a failure, Forest Satyagraha was started in Shimoga Town on the 3rd October. The movement then spread throughout the District, except Honnali and Hosanagar Taluks. Mr. Mariswami Hiremutt, who took an active part in the No-Tax-Campaign of Shikaripur Taluk during 1930-31, again appeared on the scene and engaged himself in organising the Forest Satyagraha in the same Taluk. After instigating innocent persons to participate in the Movement, he absconded and took shelter in the Bombay Presidency. But he was subsequently traced and convicted. These activities continued for a brief period of 16 days and they stopped after the 19th October. Nearly 324 persons were arrested including one for Sedition and 4 under the Defence of India Rules.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Chitaldrug was the last to enter the field but it occupied the first place in the magnitude of its activities. Forest Satyagraha was first started in Turuvanoor Village, Chitaldrug Taluk, on the 18th September, under the aegis of Messrs. S.Nijalingappa, N.N.Chandur, Srimathi Bellari Siddamma and other prominent congress persons of the District. The Movement slowly spread to the other taluks and continued till the 30th October, Turuvanoor being the centre of activities where the soil had already been prepared by strenuous and intensive propaganda, both by the local congressmen and outsiders. Another type of Satyagraha, which was peculiar

peculiar to this district was Jail Satyagraha. A few days after the inauguration of the Forest Satyagraha, a band of volunteers led by one Y.Virappa, marched to the District Lock-up, Chitaldrug, and sat there for a few hours, to coerce the authorities to provide all comforts to the congressmen in Jail. Since this attempt proved an utter failure, it was never repeated. The number of persons that were arrested was 441 (4 being women) - the highest in the whole Province. The State wealth suffered most in this district inasmuch as, nearly 750 Date trees were cut and a few injured. This is also the first district in which women participated in the Satyagraha movement and were convicted.

The activities in the other districts were not continuous but spasmodic. Hassan experienced aggressive picketing; Kadur - Hunger Satyagraha; and Bangalore City - Picketing and Jail Satyagraha, the arrests in each of these districts being very few.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

In addition to the above unlawful activities, the Congress resorted to other mean methods of bringing the administration of the Government into contempt. They began to publish bulletins and pamphlets containing objectionable and seditious matter. Ten such pamphlets were proscribed either by the Government or the concerned District Magistrates, and the authors of the same (wherever known) were prosecuted and convicted.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

The activities of certain congressmen took a more sinister form in certain places, namely, Byrapatna (Channapatna Taluk and Turuvanoor (Chitaldrug taluk), where they created lawlessness and tended to disorganise the

the administration. So much so, the Government had to employ Punitive Police in those places (which are still being continued) - the cost of the same being recovered from the adult-male members of the respective places.

SUMMARY.

By a judicious application of the Public Security Act and the other prevalent laws, the movement was completely curbed down. Its duration never extended beyond 3 months in any district. The Congress itself lacking in public support and detested by a majority of the law-abiding public, its organisations began to lose strength and show signs of disintegration. The action under the Legal Practitioners' Act against Messrs. Dasappa, S.Rangaramiah, T.Subramanyam, K.T.Bhashyam and others acted as a further deterrant to certain other members of the Legal Profession from participating in the subversive activities of the Movement.

A statistical analysis of the particulars of persons arrested in the whole State is worthy of consideration. Of 1641 persons convicted (of whom particulars were available) only 6 were women. Of this total, 461 were Vokkaligars, 265 Lingayats, 97 Brahmins, 4 Muslims, 3 Christians, the rest 811 other Hindus. Only 14 of them were non-Mysoreans, the rest being Mysoreans. As regards their professions, 23 were Lawyers, 151 traders or merchants, 173 labourers, 641 agriculturists, 653 unemployed. This indicates that more than 2/3 of the arrested persons were drawn either from the unemployed or agriculturists (who by the way are unemployed during certain seasons). It is also interesting to note that as few as 64 of the total persons were habitual agitators while the rest took part casually. The reason for their participation being either coersion or misguidance.

misguidance.

Another characteristic feature which marks out Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts from the rest of the districts, is the spreading of disturbances throughout the districts in the former, while in others, the activities were localised. The main reasons for this unique feature seem to be :-

1. The proximity of the Bombay Province,
2. The influence of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, and
3. The frequent visits of prominent congressmen of the Bombay Presidency to those districts.

All the same, Bombay Presidency was never used as a base for operation in the Mysore State as was the case in the non-cooperation days of 1930-31, when the bordering districts of Mysore were used as bases for operation in the Bombay Presidency.

Sd. M.V.V.Naik,

Superintendent of Police,
Special Branch.

". copy "

Reached

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE YEAR 1939-40.

Sl.No.	District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROCEEDED AGAINST.							No. of persons arrested but released on tendering apologies.	Total number of arrests.
		Sec. 124-A IPC.	Security Secs.	Other IPC Secs.	Public Security Act. (Prosns.)	Public Security Act. (Internment, etc)	Defence of India Rules.	Mysore Police Act.		
1.	Bangalore City	4	-	-	4	13	-	33	8	62
2.	Bangalore Dist.	-	-	14	12	8	-	8	-	42
3.	Mandya Dist.	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
4.	Mysore Dist.	1	2	243	9	10	2	-	-	267
5.	Hassan Dist.	-	-	-	38	1	-	2	-	41
6.	Kadur Dist.	3	4	12	2	4	-	6	-	31
7.	Shimoga Dist.	1	2	150	1	8	4	-	158	324
8.	Chitaldrug Dist.	-	7	351	1	8	1	33	40	441
9.	Tumkur Dist.	-	5	281	2	4	1	24	42	359
10.	Kolar Dist.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
11.	Kolar Gold Fields	1	-	-	-	-	-	305	80	393
	TOTAL	15	20	1,051	69	69	8	411	328	1,971

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE POLITICAL DISTURBANCES DURING THE YEAR 1939-40.

Sl.No.	District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND PROCEEDED AGAINST.							No. of persons arrested but released on tendering apologies.	Total number of arrests.
		Sec. 124-A IPC.	Security Secs.	Other IPC Secs.	Public Security Act. (Prosns.)	Public Security Act. (Internment, etc)	Defence of India Rules.	Mysore Police Act.		
1.	Bangalore City.	4	-	-	4	3	-	33	8	62
2.	Bangalore Dist.	-	-	14	12	8	-	8	-	42
3.	Mandya Dist.	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7
4.	Mysore Dist.	1	2	243	9	10	2	-	-	267
5.	Hassan Dist.	-	-	-	38	1	-	2	-	41
6.	Kadur Dist.	3	4	12	2	4	-	6	-	31
7.	Shimoga Dist.	1	2	150	1	8	4	-	58	324
8.	Chitaldrug Dist.	-	7	351	1	8	1	33	40	441
9.	Tumkur Dist.	-	5	281	2	4	1	24	42	359
10.	Kolar Dist.	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4
11.	Kolar Gold Fields	1	-	-	-	-	-	305	80	393
	TOTAL	15	20	1,051	69	69	8	411	328	1,971

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES DURING 1939-40.

The Mysore State Congress, the Major Political Organisation in the State, started Satyagraha on the 1st September 1939. An indication which became known as early as February 1939 that they would launch such a movement is contained in the resolution passed by the A.M.C.C. at Malleshwaram, when the first step of non-cooperation with the Government was taken The resolution demanded the withdrawal of congress representatives from the Reforms Committee and the resignation of all congress members serving in various Local Bodies. The subsequent arrests of Messrs. H. Siddiah, T.Subramanyam and Malavalli Veerappa for Sedition, further enraged them and made them restless, as is evidenced by a resolution of the Working Committee adopted on 2nd July 1939. Having thought that the Government was showing an increasingly hostile attitude, the resolution reiterated the Committee's demand for the immediate establishment of Responsible Government and expressed its determination to secure the same by 'peaceful and non-violent' means. It further revealed a threat that "in the event of no such settlement being reached, the A.M.C.C. is to authorise the Working Committee of the Mysore Congress to create ~~them~~ and apply all such sanctions as might be found necessary for the attainment of this declared objective". This resolution was ratified by the A.M.C.C. at a meeting held at Arsikere on the 8th and 9th July 1939.

At a subsequent meeting of the Working Committee held at Bangalore, on the 19th and the 20th July 1939, the Working Committee adopted resolutions expressing indignation at the refusal of an interview by the Dewan and stating that the refusal gave sufficient cause for the immediate launching of a struggle, but that every effort should be made to arrive at a rapproachment till 1-9-1939. It was also resolved that the members of the Working Committee should undertake a tour all over the State from the 1st of August 1939, to carry

carry on the constructive programme of the Congress on an intensive scale.

Accordingly, Messrs. H.C.Dasappa, Chenglaraya Reddi, Veeranna Gowda, K.T.Bhashyam and others, conducted a propaganda tour in Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar Districts, and finally, they went to K.G.F. to deliver speeches at a meeting proposed to be held at Robertsonpet on the 14th August 1939. The District Magistrate, Kolar, apprehending a breach of the peace in the Mining area, where a large number of outside labourers are employed, promulgated an order under Section 39 M.P.A., prohibiting the delivery of speeches on the 14th, and for a period of two months therefrom in the limits of Robertsonpet and an area of 5 miles around including Bowringpet taluk. The congress leaders refused to abide by this order and showed a determination to violate it. They were therefore arrested and prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act.

On the eve of the starting of the Satyagraha, the Working Committee again met at Bangalore (27th and 28th August) and favoured the general disobedience of all prohibitory orders throughout the State and the starting of a Satyagraha Camp at K.G.F. with Bowringpet as the centre of activities. On the 1st September, a final decision was taken whem Mr. T.Siddalingiah assumed Dictatorship of the Congress, suspending the constitution. In the course of a lengthy statement issued to the Press, he levelled several charges against the Government and called upon all congressmen in the State to defy the then existing prohibitory orders and to carry out such programmes as would be directed by him or his successors.

The Congress, which was all along itching for a fight, never confined itself to the mere violation of prohibitory orders, but, its sinister activities began to manifest themselves in the following forms also :-

I. Forest Satyagraha (cutting up of Date trees, destroying Sandalwood Plantations, etc.

II. Hunger Satyagraha.
III. Jail Satyagraha.
IV. Aggressive Picketting.
V. Publishing undesirable pamphlets.

These activities created lawlessness in several parts of the State and caused much loss to the wealth of the S-tate. To meet this emergency, the Mysore Public Security Act was passed and such of the offenders, who could not be brought under the ambit of the existing law, were proceeded against under its provisions. Nearly 2,000 persons were arrested throughout the State for various offences under the Indian Penal Code, Public Security Act, Mysore Police Act and Defence of India Rules. Of these, many were released on tendering apologies and expressing regret. The arrests were highest in the Chitaldrug District, K.G.F., Tumkur, Shimoga and Mysore, following next in order.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The District which first became the victim of this Movement was K.G.F. It began on 15-8-39 with the arrest of Mr. Dasappa and the other members of the Working Committee on their refusal to obey the order of the District Magistrate, Kolar District, under section 39 M.P.A. and ended on 15-10-39 In the early part of the period, a Satyagraha Camp was opened at Bowringpet (which was closed a few days after) from where volunteers were sent to K.G.F. to violate the orders of the District Magistrate. The majority of the participants came from Kolar District, the others coming from Bangalore City, Bangalore District and Tumkur District. Nearly 393 persons were arrested under various sections, including one under Sedition. Violation of prohibitory order was the only form which the movement took in this District.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Tumkur District was the next to follow. The movement

movement actually began on 31st August 1939, when the Tumkur Town Congress Committee decided to take Mr. T.Siddalingiah in a gaily decorated bullock cart on his arrival from Birur. When printed notices to that effect were distributed in the Town, an order under Section 39 M.P.A. was promulgated by the District Magistrate, prohibiting such processions. The procession was then abandoned but Mr. Siddalingiah assured that he would come back to Tumkur as early as possible and break the order. After asuming the Dictatorship of the Congress on the 1st September, he and Mr. K.Hanumanthiah proceeded to Tumkur on the 3rd and participated in the procession arranged by the Tumkur Town Congress Committee with a deliberate intention of violating the prohibitory order. Both of them were arrested and prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act. This was followed by others and continued till 12th September, after which it was completely abandoned. There was a lull in the activities of the Congress till 28th September on which date, the movement broke out in the form of Forest Satyagraha(cutting up of Date trees) in Sira Taluk. This was started by Mr. Mali Mariappa, an Advocate of Madhugiri, and it continued till the 30th November. As many as 359 persons were arrested, a few being released on tendering apologies. The activities were purely localised ones and they did not spread to the other taluks in the District.

MYSORE DISTRICT

The movement next spread to the Mysore District where it took the form of violation of prohibitory orders. Mr. T.N.Mudlagiri Gowda of Tumkur District and U. Kenchiah of Mandya District, were the first to hold public meetings and make speeches in the Town Hall maidan, Mysore, on the 14th September, in violation of the order promulgated by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Cr.P.C., prohibiting the holding of public meetings there. This continued till the 3rd January 1940 after which it was given up. Nearly 267 persons were arrested (2 being women)

women) under the various sections of the Law, including one under Sedition and 2 under the Defence of India Rules. The other parts of the District were, however, unaffected.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

The Satyagraha Movement in this District began with the picketting of toddy and arrack shops in Sagar and Shimoga Towns on the 27th and 28th September respectively. It continued for about a week, and when it proved a failure, Forest Satyagraha was started in Shimoga Town on the 3rd October. The movement then spread throughout the District, except Honnali and Hosanagar Taluks. Mr. Mariswami Hiremutt, who took an active part in the No-Tax-Campaign of Shikaripur Taluk during 1930-31, again appeared on the scene and engaged himself in organising the Forest Satyagraha in the same Taluk. After instigating innocent persons to participate in the Movement, he absconded and took shelter in the Bombay Presidency. But he was subsequently traced and convicted. These activities continued for a brief period of 16 days and they stopped after the 19th October. Nearly 324 persons were arrested including one for Sedition and 4 under the Defence of India Rules.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Chitaldrug was the last to enter the field but it occupied the first place in the magnitude of its activities. Forest Satyagraha was first started in Turuvanoor Village, Chitaldrug Taluk, on the 18th September, under the aegis of Messrs. S.Nijalingappa, N.N.Chandur, Srimathi Bellari Siddamma and other prominent congress persons of the District. The Movement slowly spread to the other taluks and continued till the 30th October, Turuvanoor being the centre of activities where the soil had already been prepared by strenuous and intensive propaganda, both by the local congressmen and outsiders. Another type of Satyagraha, which was pec

peculiar to this district was Jail Satyagraha. A few days after the inauguration of the Forest Satyagraha, a band of volunteers led by one Y.Virappa, marched to the District Lock-up, Chitaldrug, and sat there for a few hours, to coerce the authorities to provide all comforts to the congressmen in Jail. Since this attempt proved an utter failure, it was never repeated. The number of persons that were arrested was 441 (4 being women) - the highest in the whole Province. The State wealth suffered most in this district inasmuch as, nearly 750 Date trees were cut and a few injured. This is also the first district in which women participated in the Satyagraha movement and were convicted.

The activities in the other districts were not continuous but spasmodic. Hassan experienced aggressive picketing; Kadur - Hunger Satyagraha; and Bangalore City - Picketing and Jail Satyagraha, the arrests in each of these districts being very few.

PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

In addition to the above unlawful activities, the Congress resorted to other mean methods of bringing the administration of the Government into contempt. They began to publish bulletins and pamphlets containing objectionable and seditious matter. Ten such pamphlets were proscribed either by the Government or the concerned District Magistrates, and the authors of the same (wherever known) were prosecuted and convicted.

PUNITIVE POLICE.

The activities of certain congressmen took a more sinister form in certain places, namely, Byrapatna(Chennapatna Taluk and Turuvanoor (Chitaldrug taluk), where they created lawlessness and tended to disorganise the

the administration. So much so, the Government had to employ Punitive Police in those places which are still being continued - the cost of the same being recovered from the adult-male members of the respective places.

SUMMARY.

By a judicious application of the Public Security Act and the other prevalent laws, the movement was completely curbed down. Its duration never extended beyond 3 months in any district. The Congress itself lacking in public support and detested by a majority of the law-abiding public, its organisations began to lose strength and show signs of disintegration. The action under the Legal Practitioners' Act against Messrs. Dasappa, S.Rangaramiah, T.Subramanyam, K.T.Bhashyam and others acted as a further deterrant to certain other members of the Legal Profession from participating in the subversive activities of the Movement.

A statistical analysis of the particulars of persons arrested in the whole State is worthy of consideration. Of 1641 persons convicted (of whom particulars were available) only 6 were women. Of this total, 461 were Vokkaligars, 265 Lingayats, 97 Brahmins, 4 Muslims, 3 Christians, the rest 811 other Hindus. Only 14 of them were non-Mysoreans, the rest being Mysoreans. As regards their professions, 23 were Lawyers, 151 traders or merchants, 173 labourers, 641 agriculturists, 653 unemployed. This indicates that more than 2/3 of the arrested persons were drawn either from the unemployed or agriculturists (who by the way are unemployed during certain seasons). It is also interesting to note that as few as 64 of the total persons were habitual agitators while the rest took part casually. The reason for their participation being either coercion or misguidance.

misguidance.

Another characteristic feature which marks out Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts from the rest of the districts, is the spreading of disturbances throughout the districts in the former, while in others, the activities were localised. The main reasons for this unique feature seem to be :-

1. The proximity of the Bombay Province,
2. The influence of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, and
3. The frequent visits of prominent congressmen of the Bombay Presidency to those districts.

All the same, Bombay Presidency was never used as a base for operation in the Mysore State as was the case in the non-cooperation days of 1930-31, when the bordering districts of Mysore were used as bases for operation in the Bombay Presidency.

Sd. M.V.V.Naik,

Superintendent of Police,
Special Branch.

" copy "

For Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted to His Highness.

I submit herewith for His Highness's gracious perusal a copy of a note compiled in the Political Branch of the Criminal Intelligence Department on the satyagraha movement organized by the Congress in 1939.

Mirza M. Ismail

Bangalore,)
23rd September 1940.) DEWAN.

27

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Note on the satyagraha movement organized by the Congress in 1939.

No. 169.

Order.

TBW.
24/9/'40.

MS
26.9.40

N.S.61.

SUBJECT:—

Note on the Satyagraha movement organized by the Congress in 1939.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/~~after~~ issue of orders. (*Vide* Rules 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

3014
26.9.40

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

27/9/40

3121
27.9.40

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

27.9

27/9

NOTE—Contn. sheet

WD 01152—GPB--750--21-12-38